The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Wants to End Confrontation with U.S., S. Korea

By Kim Myong Chol
Special to The People's Korea

President Kim Il Sung expressed a strong desire to end the continuing years to confrontation with the United States and south Korea "as soon as possible" in a bid to defuse the tensions on the Korean Peninsula. He also declared his willingness to improve relations with Japan.

The DPRK leader made these remarks in three rounds of talks with visiting Japan Socialist Party Chairman Ishibashi Masashi who flew into Pyongyang on Sept. 18 for a five-day stay in the wake of the south Korean dictator's trip to Tokyo.

The former anti-Japanese guerrilla leader, appreciating the support of the Japan Socialist Party for the proposed three-way talks, asked the visiting chairman to convey the desire of Pyongyang to Washington and help "establish good neighborly relations" with Japan.

During the talks with the leader of Japan's No. 2 party and No. 1 Opposition, President Kim Il Sung said that he would not criticize the Nakasone Cabinet "by name" and called Tokyo's present Korea policy "temporary."

Referring to the question of the alleged plan to strike the south, President Kim Il Sung categorically denied any intention to "invade" south Korea "no matter what circumstances might occur involving the Korean Peninsula."

This can be interpreted as meaning that Pyongyang would not intervene militarily even in an unlikely case of a civil war in south Korea between the forces loyal to the dictator and those calling for democracy and reunification. As a matter of common knowledge, President Kim Il Sung did not order the Korean People's Army to move into south Korea in 1960 and 1979–80 when it was in the midst of political upheavals. In April, 1960, the then dictatorship of Syngman Rhee was toppled in a popular uprising; in October, 1979, Pak Jung Hi the dictator was killed by the KCIA

◀ President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party on September 19. (KCNA Radio Photo)

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Northern Relief Goods to Arrive at Inchon, Pukpyong and Panmunjom Shortly

By Li Sang Chil

Special toThe People's Korea

Trains and trucks carrying relief goods sent by the industrial establishments to the south Korean flood-sufferers are leaving in succession for Nampo, Haeju, Wonsan, and Hungnam ports to Kaesong, the starting points according to the KCNA report on September 24.

The workers of the Sunchon Cement Factory who had sent to the Nampo and Wonsan ports 20,000 tons of cement by September 21, sent over 7,000 tons to Hungnam port on the next day by train.

The workers of the February 8 and Haeju Cement Factories sent thousands of tons of cement each to Haeju port by train, the KCNA said.

The train carrying over 100,000 metres of textiles produced by the workers of the Sariwon Textile Mill left the Sariwon Youth Railway Station towards Kaesong.

The train loaded with rice produced by agricultural working people in Anju county, South Pyongan Province, left Sinanju Youth Railway Station for Kaesong.

Streamers bearing such slogans as "Let Us Actively Help South Korean Flood-Sufferers with Kindred Feelings!" were hanging on the trains and trucks carrying the relief materials.

Thousands of people turned out at the industrial establishments, cooperative farms and railway stations, and saw off the trains and trucks carrying the relief materials with flags of the Republic and flowers in their hands, singing "Song of General Kim Il Sung".

Grasping the hands of the engine and truck drivers, people of various places asked them to tell the crewmen of ships at Nampo, Haeju, Wonsan and Hungnam ports, when they met them, to convey their warm compatriotic love together with the relief materials to the brothers in the south.

The examination of the quality of relief goods to the south Korean flood victims was wholly wound up as of September 22.

In particular, the examination of the quality of rice and medicines was strictly conducted by leading functionaries of the State Committee for Quality Control and specialists.

On Sep. 19, the DPRK Red Cross agreed to hand over flood relief materials to the south Korean counterpart at Inchon, Pukpyong and Panmunjom.

The agreement came in a Sep. 19 statement made public by the working-level delegation of the DPRK Red Cross.

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Hundreds of heavy duty trucks are being ready for delivery of relief goods to the south Korean flood victims.
(Photo reprinted from the Sep. 23 issue of the Asahi Shimbun)

Public Reaction to Red Cross Relief Measure

The DPRK public enthusiastically reacted to Pyongyang's Red Cross offer to provide relief goods to the south Korean victims of recent rainstorms.

Reportedly, more than 200,000 people were left homeless, with some 190 killed, in a wide area of south Korea, including Seoul.

The DPRK Red Cross Society was flooded by letters, telegrams, and phone calls from industrial establishments, cooperative farms and organs and working people in all parts of the country, expressing their desire to

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CORRECTION

We made an error in the Sept. 22 issue (No. 1,210) of The People's Korea. Quantity of textile as an item of relief goods to south Korean flood victims (report of front page) should have read 500,000 metres, not 50,000 metres. --Editor

We Sincerely Desire Better Relations With Japan, U.S.

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet he arranged on the evening of September 18 in honor of the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Ishibashi Masashi, Chairman of its Central Executive Committee.

Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Chairman Ishibashi Masashi,

Dear friends from the Japan Socialist Party,

Comrades,

Today, we have cordially received with warm feelings of friendship the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party led by esteemed Chairman Ishibashi, an old friend of ours, who has come to visit our country after a long interval since his previous visit.

First allow me to take this amicable opportunity, on behalf of the Central Committee of our Party and on my own, to offer a warm welcome to you, Chairman Ishibashi, and to your company.

You paid a visit to our country in 1970 with Narita Tomomi, the then Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, and made a big contribution to establishing relationship between our Party and the Japan Socialist Party and to paving the road of developing their friendly relations.

Since then, new milestones have been put up one after another in the annals of the relations between our two parties, and their friendly and cooperative relations and solidarity for the victory of the common cause have continued to develop with every passing day.

This is clearly illustrated by the fact that our two parties published the joint statement in 1981 on creating a nuclear-free zone, a peace zone, in Northeast Asia and have struggled in close cooperation to put the statement into effect.

In particular, Chairman Ishibashi Masashi, you have helped us greatly by your just activity among the public circles in Japan and on the international arena to support our cause of national reunification in keeping with the friendly relationship between our two parties, the relationship which has developed onto a new heyday.

With heavy responsibility as chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, you have come again to visit our country by leading such a large delegation, from a noble desire to knit closer bonds of friendship between our two parties, this patently shows that you place deep trust in our Party and have invariable feelings of friendship towards it, and this gives all of us a great delight.

Both our Party and the Japan Socialist Party are active in Asia to which the spearhead of imperialist aggression is directed and over which the danger of war hovers all the time, and as such they have a common aim and ideal of building an independent and peaceful new Asia.

It is the main trend of our time, a trend which no force can ever hold in check, that all countries and all nations on the earth desire to follow the road of independence, free from domination and subjugation by foreign forces. The climate of independence exists in the Third World and also in Europe.

Today, progressive humanity is confronted with a historic task of pushing forward this trend of the times so as to build a new world where the sovereignty of all countries and all nations is completely realized.

If global independence becomes a reality, a new world war can be prevented, durable world peace guaranteed, and a broad avenue opened for all peoples to achieve national independence and prosperity and realize complete *chajusong*.

Today, to realize independence of Japan is a very important matter in international politics.

If Japan, which occupies a strategic point and is developed in the economy, science and technology, takes the road of independence, then it will not only prevent the revival of militarism in Japan, but will have good effect on bringing independence to all Asian countries and other capitalist countries in Europe and America.

Since Japan is a big economic power, she can get along by herself without depending on foreign forces and exercise complete sovereignty in the political sphere, too.

But at present, the Japanese authorities, contrary to the trend of the era of *chajusong*, are in the relationship of alliance with the United States and get involved in her aggressive Asia policy, making the situation in this region precarious.

The present Japanese authorities in particular instigate the south Korean authorities to perpetuate the division of our country by zealously following the "two Koreas" policy of the United States. They are pursuing a biased policy of dealing exclusively with south Korea and still taking a hostile attitude towards our Republic.

The Japanese authorities are manoeuvring in every way to fix the present division of Korea, making preposterous statements in the UN General Assembly and on other occasions that "simultaneous UN membership" of the north and south of Korea will contribute to the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

Acting so frenziedly to create "two Koreas", hand in hand with the United States, in spite of unanimous opposition by the entire Korean people, the Japanese authorities, after all, seek to turn at least south Korea into a permanent military base and colony of the United States and to have a hand in the scheme so as to step up their economic inroads into south Korea.

Our nation can never tolerate various formalities and manoeuvres of the United States and Japan, big powers, to keep Korea divided for ever against her will.

Only recently, the Japanese authorities invited the south Korean despot to Japan and further strengthened her political and military alignment with south Korea.

We cannot forgive on any account the traitorous act of the south Korean authority who resorted to sycophant diplomacy on his visit to Japan in an attempt to yield south Korea again to Japanese domination.

The Japanese authorities should give up their anachronistic policy of following the United States and take the road of independence to meet the aspirations of the Japanese and Asian peoples.

If Japan extricates herself from the domination and control of the United States and pursues an independent policy, the United States' aggressive Asia policy will become ineffective, and the United States, single-handed, will dare not provoke war.

Then, durable and lasting peace will reign over Asia, and favourable phase will open for the reunification of our country.

Japan is our neighbour which from the ancient times has had close economic and cultural relations with our country.

We deem it necessary that if the Asian countries are to get along peacefully, without fighting among themselves, Japan should go her way independently, have relations of good neighbour, amity and friendship with all Asian nations including our country, and closely cooperate economically.

If Japan continues to act under the U.S. baton without *chajusong* just as she does now and advance on the road of making herself a big military power and of overseas expansion under the nuclear umbrella of the United States, it will be categorically rejected and condemned as an act of treachery against the interests of the Japanese people and as a threat to all the Asian people.

We highly appreciate the fact that the Japan Socialist Party pursues an independent policy, differing from the United States and her follower the Japanese authorities in its opinions on a series of questions.

Your party regards peace and security in Asia as an important political objective and is making every effort for Japan's peace, democracy and unarmed neutrality.

This accords with the trend of our time and with the aspirations of the Japanese people and, therefore, enjoys support and sympathy from all the progressive forces of Japan and evokes a hearty international response.

In particular, linking the question of easing the tension on the Korean Peninsula inseparably with the question of peace in the whole area of Northeast Asia, the Japan Socialist Party is working hard to get the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons out of south Korea and curb the manoeuvres for a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan and south Korea, in accordance with its policy of campaigning to strengthen solidarity for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

We are satisfied with the fact that we have such close neighbours and friends as you who have a strong sense of justice and fidelity.

We expect that in the future, too, your party will struggle vigorously under the banner of independence and thus contribute greatly to the independent development of Japan and Asia.

At the same time, we call on the Japanese people of different strata, the Liberal Democratic Party and other parties and groups to take up the sacred cause of bringing independence to Japan.

Comrades and friends,

Today, our Party and people, in accordance with the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress, are accelerating socialist construction and also making great efforts to effect a breakthrough in the present deadlock of the Korean question for its peaceful settlement.

Our Party's policy is that we should hold a tripartite talk with the United States and south Korea to conclude a peace agreement with the United States and to adopt a non-aggression declaration between north and south and thus create the preconditions for durable peace in Korea and for peaceful reunification.

We sincerely desire, by these measures, to put an end as soon as possible to confrontation in the relations between Korea and the United States and between north and south, get on good terms with the United States as well, set up a confederal government regardless of the differences in ideas and systems between north and south so that all the Koreans will live in harmony as one nation in the unified land.

The tripartite talk is the most realistic form of negotiations at the present stage for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

As for a bilateral talk between north and south, we think it feasible only when the south Korean authorities have all real powers including the prerogative of supreme military command and when they cease anti-communist clamours.

We express our deep thanks to you Chairman Ishibashi and other friends of the Japan Socialist Party for your expressed understanding of our proposal for the tripartite talk and for your support for it. We believe that in the future, too, you will strive in our behalf and particularly for the establishment of good neighbourly relations between our country and Japan so that they can get along on good terms.

It is a consistent policy of our Party to consolidate and develop steadily friendship and solidarity with the Japan Socialist Party on the principles of *chajusong*, mutual respect, equality and mutual benefits.

Aggressive troops, nuclear weapons and military bases of the United States are deployed in Korea and Japan, and because of this both the Korean and Japanese peoples may possibly fall a victim to a nuclear war.

As in the past, so also in the future we will determinedly counter the U.S. policy of aggression and nuclear war and fight to safeguard peace in Asia and the rest of the world, in close unity with your party.

Firmly believing that your present visit to our country will adorn more beautifully the annals of friendship between our two parties, I propose a toast to the promotion of the friendly and good neighbourly relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party,

To peace in Asia and the rest of the world,

To the health of esteemed Chairman Ishibashi Masashi,

To the health of the distinguished guests of the Japan Socialist Party, and

To the health of all other comrades who are present here.

Our Current Visit Is Partly to Help Solve Outstanding Japan-Korea Issues

Speech of Chairman Ishibashi Masashi

Ishibashi Masashi, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and Member of the House of Representatives, spoke at the banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of September 18 for the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party.

After expressing thanks, on behalf of the Japan Socialist Party, for the constant friendship of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea for his party and for the invitation extended this time, he said:

Before offering my greetings, I once again congratulate you upon the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which you celebrated on September 9.

And I would like to tender my high tribute to the efforts and exploits displayed in achieving brilliant success by building socialism in an independent and creative way under the outstanding leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

It goes without saying that the primary responsibility for the continuation of the tragedy of the Korean nation till today when 39 years have passed since the war ended rests with the colonial rule of Japan.

Proceeding from this view, our Japan Socialist Party has stressed that the vital point of the Korean question lay, firstly, in the liquidation of the colonial rule, in other words, in how to redeem the error in having forced a policy of harsh plunder and "conversion into Japanese imperial subjects" upon the Korean nation with a resourceful history and culture and trampled upon and negated its national pride and spirit, secondly in reconciliation and cooperation with the Korean nation, in other words, how to achieve reconciliation and cooperation with the north and south Korean people and the Koreans in Japan, and thirdly in the build-up of peace in the Far East, in other words, how to ease the military confrontation between north and south Korea and how to build the peace structure in concrete way in the Far East.

But such demand of ours, to our regret, has not yet been realized. Worse still, the successive Japanese Government, by officially espousing the fiction that the south Korean "Government" is "the only legitimate government in the Korean Peninsula", has involved itself in the freezing of the division of Korea into north and south, made everything of Japan, diplomacy, economy, military, etc., incline one-sidedly to south Korea and pursued the policy of discriminating even against the Koreans in Japan dividing them when tensions were persisting between north and south Korea.

We cannot but say that the invitation of Chon Du Hwan made this wrong policy still more grave.

But it is only too clear, in the light of the lesson of world history, that there is no future to a military regime rigged up by trampling upon democracy.

And it is needless to say that the huddles held in a closed room of a person in power under the alert posture reminiscent of the martial law have nothing to do with the reconciliation of the peoples.

We would like to confirm that it is high time a road of sincere reconciliation and cooperation between the Japanese and Korean nations was energetically hewed.

It is a task of primary urgency, we think, to establish a system of cooperation transcending party affiliation, idea and creed and open up a broad road of diplomacy between the Japanese and Korean peoples, Ishibashi Masashi said, and continued:

For this purpose, we are resolved to play the role of digging a well any time.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to tell you about the course of my talks with vice-President Bush, State Secretary Shultz and other government officials and Dr. Kissinger when I visited the United States in April.

As regards the proposal of tripartite talks for peace and security in the Korean Peninsula, I told the U.S. officials that they should not forget that "this proposal had originally been made by the United States, and south Korea, too, had approved it" and strongly demanded the "realization of tripartite talks" on various occasions.

None of the U.S. government officials took the attitude of refusing the proposal for tripartite talks categorically. Because they could not bury in oblivion with the flow of time the "political responsibility of the United States for the tripartite talks overtures" that remained in history.

In the belief that the proposal of tripartite talks is a reasonable and realistic one for easing the tensions between north and south Korea and realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, we express our determination to make all our efforts for its materialization by availing ourselves of all opportunities in the future.

Let me confirm the great significance of the joint declaration on the establishment of nuclear-free, peace zone in Northeast Asia adopted between our Japan Socialist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea in achieving peace in Asia.

As you know, to attain the goal of the joint declaration published by agreement between ex-chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Asukata and President Kim Il Sung is an immediate task of great urgency under the situation in which over 1,000 pieces of tactical nuclear weapons are deployed in south Korea and the Soviet medium-range nuclear missile "SS-20" and the U.S. cruise missile "Thoma Hawk" are directed against each other.

Not long ago, a "south pacific symposium" was held with the labor governments of Australia and New Zealand playing the main part. Now, to establish a nuclear-free zone in this region poses as a practical political task.

According to recent reports, an agreement was reached in principle for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone at the Asean Permanent Committee. The situation is now on the move.

I express my determination to make redoubled efforts to promote at the civilian level the formation of such a network of nuclear-free zones in the Asian-Pacific region.

One of the purposes of our current visit to Korea is to solve the outstanding problems between Japan and Korea.

Before leaving Japan, we demanded the government authorities including prime minister Nakasone and foreign minister Abe to lift the so-called "restrictions" and, along with this, to permit the entry of a responsible official to discuss the intention of the term of the fishery agreement.

Regarding it a great pity that the life of nearly 20,000 working fishermen is at stake owing to the stubborn attitude of the Japanese government, we will fight for a switchover in the government policy. Allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to ask the Workers' Party of Korea to pay particular concern for the settlement of this problem.

I hope time will prove that our current visit to your country marked a turning point in the history of the normalization of the relations between the two countries, Japan and Korea. I assure you that we will bend all efforts to adorn a new chapter in the history of solidarity between the Japan Socialist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea.

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director; and in May, 1980, there was a bloody Kwangju massacre, which left more than 2,000 citizens slain and more 15,000 wounded.

Seoul's major evening papers on Sept. 20 printed in their foreign news page a report on talks between the Pyongyang leader and Mr. Ishibashi, quoting President Kim Il Sung as denying any intention or plant to take military action against south Korea.

The remarks of the DPRK leader was reported in detail by Japanese TV stations and mass-circulation dailies, such as NHK, TBS, The Asahi Shimbun and The Yomiuri Shimbun. The presidential statements were also reported by AP, UPI, Reuter. AFP and the Voice of America.

Sources close to the Japan Socialist Party disclosed on Sept. 21 that Mr. Ishibashi would visit the United Sates again, possibly sometime within the year, to communicate the view of President Kim Il Sung to the American leaders and urge them to hold three-way talks with Pyongyang.

A leading Tokyo daily Yomiuri Shimbun on Sept. 22 wrote that Mr. Ishibashi, who visited the United States and talked with the U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in April last, made up his mind to explore the possibilities of the proposed three-way talks.

As if to indicate his seriousness in improved relations with the United States and Japan, there were no direct reference to Japanese militarism or U.S. imperialism in any published remarks of the DPRK President. Criticism of both Reagan and Nakasone were significantly missing.

Making his first comment on the offer of the DPRK Red Cross Society to send $18 million worth of rice, cement, cloth, and medicine to the south flood victims, reported to number some 200,000. President Kim Il Sung declared that they would be sent to south Korea in any way, even if Pyongyang had to compromise. He reportedly told the visiting Japanese Opposition leader that the delivery of flood relief supplies would occasion a good start for frequent interchanges between north and south Korea in many fields.

Welcoming the President's declared willingness to improve relations with Tokyo, a top official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry described the north-south Red Cross aid talks and an expected renewal of a fishery talks between the DPRK and Japan "one of the changes in taking place in the circumstances surrounding the Korean Peninsula," reported a major Japanese daily Mainichi Shimbun on Sept. 21.

Suggesting that the private-level fishery agreement which expired long ago might be renewed by having a Japanese delegation visit Pyongyang, instead of a Korean delegation going to Tokyo, President Kim Il Sung advised the Japanese fishermen "not to try to flee but to allow themselves to be detained since their detention will be a few days," when sighted by a DPRK patrol boat.

In a meeting with Mr. Ishibashi the DPRK leader expressed "regret" over the death of the skipper of a Japanese fishing boat Yachiyomaru which was captured while trying to flee. The fishing boat violated the military boundary of the DPRK.

As President Kim Il Sung noted, "our Party and people, in accordance with the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress, are accelerating socialist construction and also making great efforts to effect a breakthrough in the present deadlock of the Korean question for its peaceful settlement."

At the October, 1980 Party Congress, the DPRK made clear renunciation of force in the settlement of the Korean question and proposed a bi-system confederation of reunification with south Korea remaining capitalism and foreign economic stakes protected.

For this non-boat bi-system confederal reunification to materialize, peace must come first to the land of Morning Calm; in other words, the resumption of hostilities must be avoided by all means and the state of confrontation brought to an end with the United States and south Korea.

The extent of importance that the DPRK leadership attached to the Sept. 18-22 visit of Mr. Ishibashi Masashi was well illustrated by the following three points:

(1) three rounds of talks between President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Ishibashi, Sept. 18, 19, and 20, the last being without any aide present;

(2) personal entertainment of Mr. Ishibashi comparable to that of a state guest;

(3) well-considered arrangement for a complete success of Mr. Ishibashi's trip as coming on the heels of the south Korean military ruler's visit to Japan.

The forward-looking attitude of President Kim Il Sung during the visit of Mr. Ishibashi struck Korean watchers in major capitals of the world, including Washington and Tokyo as unusually conciliatory and flexible.

They had no reason to be surprised at all, however.

The October, 1980 offer of the DPRK to achieve a reunification under a non-aligned, neutral confederal framework, something like that of Swiss, marked a 180-degree change in the reunification policy of Pyongyang, indicating that it decided to be reconciled with the presence of capitalism in south Korea and foreign economic interests there.

Then in January last came Pyongyang's acceptance of the long-standing American-south Korean proposal to hold three-way talks, which strange enough, they now refuse.

Pyongyang's flexibility was confirmed once again by the passage of a watershed law permitting joint ventures with foreign companies by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly in September 8 last.

Even more significantly, Pyongyang, offering flood relief goods to south Korea, reminded Seoul of its readiness to accept south Korean aid in case of a major disaster in the north.

On the evening of Sept. 18, a banquet was arranged by President Kim Il Sung at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in downtown Pyongyang in honor of the JSP delegation led by its Chairman Ishibashi Masashi.

On the occasion both President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Ishibashi Masashi made speeches.

Of the three rounds of talks, the Sept. 20 talks lasted for more than four hours, starting in the morning, with no aide from the both sides attending.

N-S Red Cross Contact Held In Panmunjom

– Concrete Proposals Made Clear –

North and south Red Cross delegates held contact Sept. 18 at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom to discuss the working-level question of delivering relief goods to the south Korean flood sufferers.

Han Ung Sik, vice-Chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society, expressed his hope that the contact would be successfully held to live up to the expectation of people at home and abroad so that sincere relief materials from the north might be delivered to the flood victims of south Korea as early as possible.

Head of the DPRK Red Cross delegation said: "Cement will be enough to build nearly 30,000 dwelling houses, and medicines be effectively used in preventing and treating various diseases which may break out in the flood-hit areas generally."

Follows the view of the DPRK Red Cross on procedural matters concerning transport of relief goods made public by Mr. Han in the Sept. 18 meeting:

1. Transport of relief materials.

A. Date of transporting relief goods.

The transport of relief goods shall be started immediately after the conclusion of the contact and ended within the shortest possible period from that date.

B. Method of transport.

Transport of relief goods shall be made by truck by land and by ship by sea, as we have already announced by radio.

C. Place of transport of relief goods.

Four places – Seoul, Sokcho Port, Inchon Port and Pusan Port which were hit hardest by flood and convenient for the transport of relief goods – shall be set as the places for their delivery and reception.

2. Procedures of travel.

A detailed proposal concerning the procedures of the passage through Panmunjom of the members and trucks and those of entry into and departure from ports of the ships of our side going to south Korea to transport and deliver relief goods will be presented separately.

3. Method of delivery of relief goods.

A. We suggest that official ceremonies of delivering and receiving relief goods be held on the spot between personnel concerned of our side and the south Korean side when relief goods arrive in Seoul, Sokcho, Inchon and Pusan.

B. The ceremonies may be participated in by Red Cross officials concerned of both sides and an appropriate number of reporters.

C. We hope the Red Cross officials concerned of our side who will deliver relief goods and reporters will have an opportunity of visiting the relevant flood-affected areas and expressing consolation to the victims.

4. Ensuring of personal safety and safe transport.

For the safety of the members of our side going to south Korea and the security of the ships and trucks taking part in the transport of relief goods, it is desirable that the south Korean Red Cross would hand to our side a note of security after receiving it from competent authorities of south Korea.

5. Communications.

We hope that during the stay of our Red Cross officials concerned who are dispatched to south Korea for transport and delivery of relief goods and reporters in relevant parts of south Korea, the south Korean side would ensure them telegraph and telephone to Pyongyang.

The head of the DPRK Red Cross Society delegation said: This proposal of ours proceeded from a compatriotic and humanitarian desire to help stabilise the living of the south Korean flood victims even a little. If the south Korean side fully understands our sincere stand and approaches the discussion of matters with sincerity, the contact between working-level Red Cross delegates of both sides will smoothly close at an early date, as desired by the entire nation.

The south Korean side spoke next on the practical procedures of the transfer of the relief goods.

The south Korean side made the following proposal:

Firstly, the Red Cross organisations of the two sides should be the parties responsible for the delivery and acceptance of the goods;

Secondly, the delivery and acceptance of the materials should be completed within September;

Thirdly, the goods should be transported by ships;

Fourthly, Inchon Port should be the place of delivery and acceptance of the goods with due regard to the distance of transport and other points;

Fifthly, the whole amount of the goods should be delivered and taken over by the gross;

Sixthly, north-south direct telephone links should be opened for the practical contact concerning the delivery and acceptance of the goods.

After the south Korean side concluded its speech the head of the delegation of north side stressed once again the justness of the comprehensive proposal of our side on the transport of the relief goods and their delivery and acceptance. And he made detailed remarks on the proposal of north side as regards ways of the transport of the relief goods and the places of their delivery and urged the south Korean side to agree to it.

Answering this proposal of north side, the south Korean side agreed to the transport through the sea and land. But it refused the transport of the relief goods to Seoul, where the flood-sufferers are concentrated, by north side and insisted on its taking over them at Panmunjom.

At the contact, the two sides agreed upon designating Inchon and Pukpyong as ports of delivery as far as sea transport was concerned. But in the afternoon, though the discussion continued till 16:40, the two sides disagreed with each other on the place of delivery in auto transport, failing to reach any agreement on other practical procedural problems.

Rodong Sinmun Refutes Chon's Propaganda for Economy

Dailies in Pyongyang refuted the false propaganda of the Chon Du Hwan junta at a recent news conference that the south Korea economy had registered "a high-rate growth", while "consolidating the foundation of its stability."

Rodong Sinmun dated Sept. 5 in a signed commentary summarily said:

This is a sheer lie to cover up the ever worsening economic bankruptcy. Ever since 1979 when the south Korean economy found itself in the worst condition, it, far from registering "a stabilized growth" much vaunted by the puppets, has been on a downhill in chaos and not the least possibility of it taking a turn far the better is in sight.

This is an inevitable outcome of the structural contradictions of the "economy dependent on foreign capital" and "export-oriented economy", a product of the treacherous economic policy of the Chon Du Hwan group.

After his seizure of "power" Chon Du Hwan has been hell bent on the inducement of foreign capital and expansion of export, arguing that it is the "best way" of bridging over the economic crisis to induce foreign loans and expand export. But the south Korean economy has gone from bad to worst.

The foreign debts of the south Korean junta are close to the mark of $50,000 million.

South Korea weighed with heavier debt year after year is in the vortext of a vicious cycle – Paying off its debt to a country with the loan incurred from another country.

Though they get loans with great difficulty every year, the Chon junta is not in a position to direct them to the expansion of production.

They have forced a bleeding export in an attempt to expand export, saying that it is the "only way for the solution of the economic problem" and the "only way for clearing foreign debt." But what they got in this is nothing but in increased trade deficit.

A Japanese weekly writes:

"If one wants to sell goods inferior in quality on foreign markets where the purchasing power has dwindled, there is only one way – Bleeding export or devaluation. The south Korean policy authorities ventured this way.

"As a result, export has increased. But the trade deficit has grown every year and foreign debts, too, have increased rapidly."

The words of the Chon Du Hwan junta that they would bolster up the south Korean economy are an empty talk and a deception for maintaining the tottering ruling system.

South Korea's Crisis-Ridden Economy

By Kim Chong I
Special to The People's Korea

Introduction of high technology from Japan was one of the main theme in the talks between Chon Du Hwan and Nakasone during the former's visit to Japan Sept. 6-8.

It has rational reasons.

Here is an analysis of the serious condition of the south Korea's economy.

South Korea now faces two serious major problems in its economy.

One is the constant deficit in its current account, and another is the accumulating foreign debt which amounted to 30% of south Korea's GNP at the beginning of this year.

There are several factors threatening the economy of south Korea.

Financial institutions have not developed enough and have weaker power than private or underground money markets.

Therefore, the Seoul authorities find it difficult to lead domestic savings to investment into major industries.

Furthermore, there are not many management experts in financial institution in south Korea and strict control system has not been well organized so that financial scandals have successively taken place as seen in those involving Chon's family.

Thereby, south Korea's financial organs lost domestically and externally their credibility, which is the main reason that many foreign investors and joint ventures withdrew from there.

South Korea's GNP is only 1/18 for that of Japan, and total amount of its export in 1983 is 1/6 for Japan.

This small economy and market of south Korea makes its management more difficult.

Japanese economic magazine Toyo Keizai in its recent issue said: "South Korea's small-sized economy is likely to increase imports of raw materials and consumer materials."

This means that south Korea is compelled to import parts or sophisticated machines from Japan to expand its economy because the south Koreans do not have high technology necessary for producing sophisticated goods for export.

Therefore, it has become a vicious circle of south Korea's economy that it should induce more import from Japan as it tries to increase export.

As a result, trade deficit with Japan is annually rising, far from being reduced.

South Korea's "finance minister" Kim Man Je said in January this year that Seoul had planned to keep its foreign debt outstanding within $42.6 billion at the end of 1984, up $2.5 billion from 1983.

However, to add borrowings of south Korea's overseas firms, the present foreign debt amounts to $48 billion, which means nearly $1,200 billion should be paid back per person, including babies.

It is said that debt service ratio of south Korea is the biggest in the world.

In 1982 its DSR was 15,5%, the lowest index in major debtor countries.

In May this year, a south Korea's economic research institution released a report entitled "Foreign Debt in Developing Countries and South Korea's Management of External Debt."

The report analises the character and perspective of south Korea's foreign debt as follows:

"Foreign debt is expected to reach $47.4 billion, 51% of south Korea's GNP in 1986, the last year of the fifth economic plan. Then, south Korea will need annually borrowings of $6 billion and inflation will come up in accordance with political and economic changes."

South Korea's external borrowings are fundamentally caused by lack of domestic savings. In other words, it was caused by south Korea's economic policy in which it seeked high-rate economic growth in short period of time even without sufficient domestic capital.

South Korea's domestic saving rate, 19,6% in 1981, is very low, as compared with that of Japan 32,2%, of Taiwan 31,4% and of Indonesia 25,7%.

The report pointed out as potentially dangerous factors of south Korea's external debt: 1) unespected political and social instability; 2) unrest in international financial market; 3) third oil crisis; 4) unstability of international politics.

South Korea introduced a huge amount of external loans during the second oil crisis in 1979.

Furthermore, it induced foreign credits during the period of 1979's assassination of Pak Jung Hi and a series of political and social unrest in the wake of the assassination.

"If political and social unrest once again takes place, the south Korea's economy would face bunkruptcy, never be able to recover," Japanese economic magazine Keizai Seminar in its August issue warned.

Kim Dae Jung's Interview with Sekai (1)

– *Future of South Korea* –

Japanese political magazine "Sekai" in its October issue carried an interview with Kim Dae Jung, ex-presidential candidate and now in exile in the United States.

Former presidential candidate referred to south Korea's future on the occasion of Chon Du Hwan's visit to Japan.

Kim Dae Jung answered four questions in a telephone interview with the Sekai magazine on August 20.

This is the first part of his interview (excerpts):
(Quatations are ours . . . Ed.)

* * * * * * *

1. South Korea's present condition and future of the Chon Du Hwan "regime."

Question: There are various aspects of the present south Korea's political condition. How do you see the present condition of the Chon "regime" and its future?

Answer: The Chon Du Hwan "regime" was formed in a process which entirely was against the people's will, and from the beginning it massively slaughtered a large number of democratic citizens and oppressed political leaders by arresting them.

Therefore, it had not any popular support from the beginning.

The south Korean people are enraged at the military rule of the Chon "regime," which has continued so far and at its illegal conduct and corruption which involves his family and his party.

The people's support for him is almost nothing.

It is not exaggeration at all, as indicated by foreign mass media.

In spring of this year, the largest struggles after Chon Du Hwan's seize of power were waged on a nation-wide scale for the first time.

The student struggle was expanded to some 100 universities in south Korea and met its peak on the occasion of 4th anniversary of the Kwangju Popular Uprising, as students shouted freedom of campus and opposed abuse of forcible enlistment into the military.

Taxi drivers' struggle calling for a major reduction in payments to their companies was waged mostly in Taegu, hometown of Chon Du Hwan, Pusan, Seoul and Kwangju.

Workers strived to defend their human rights and opposed the Chon "regime's" attempt to remove slums.

The current labour struggle has possibility of exploding at any moment.

On the other hand, our democratic forces have continued full-scale struggles on a basis of the three principles: coalition, non-violence and exclusion of radical opinions.

As a result, the Chon "regime" is compelled to retreat to a considerable extent.

We gained the achievements including release and reinstatement of arrested students and expelled professors, and lifting of some restriction on the mass media.

Of course, these are not only the result of our struggles but connected with the Chon "regime's" attempt to improve its international image prior to the 1988's Olympic Games in Seoul.

The Chon "regime" persistently drove the students to become pro-communist and anti-American radical forces by inciting them to use violence in a bid to divide our democratic forces.

As already mentioned, Chon Du Hwan has not any popular support and his "regime" is more unstable than any other in the past.

In this point, unlike Japanese mass media, major American newspapers and TV stations unanimously pointed out Chon's lack of popularity among the south Korean people.

Now, one of the most prominent phenomena is the fact that people at the bottom of the society do not hesitate to show their anger at and curses upon Chon Du Hwan.

This is, I feel, very dangerous phenomenon not only for the Chon "regime" but for future of south Korea in itself.

The political situation hereafter largely depends upon the Chon Du Hwan's attitude before his term of "presidency" expires in spring of 1988.

At present stage, there is the great possibility of continuing rule by Chon on the plea of a constitutional amendment for popular "presidential elections."

I think next year will be the year of this constitutional amendment, because political unrest should be avoided after 1986 to hold the Asian Games and the Olympic Games.

(To be continued)

Mr. Kim Dae Jung and other Koreans in the U.S. demonstrating on a street in Washington in support of Kim Yong Sam's call for democratic reforms in June, 1983. Some of them went on hunger strike after the demonstration. (kyodo)

Foreign Mass Media Flays Chon Japan Trip

Soviet Union

The Soviet paper *"Pravda"* Sept. 5 carried a commentary lashing at Chon Du Hwan's Japan trip under the title "Foreign Trip for Begging."

The paper noted that Seoul stretched its hand to Japan for begging to strengthen its anti-popular "regime."

It further said: "With the help of dollar and yen, Seoul "defends" itself not only from non-existent "threat of southward invasion" but also from the south Korean people who opposed the anti-popular and anti-democratic "policy" of the authorities.

Tass Sept. 7 in an analyst's article denouncing "talks" held between Nakasone and Chon Du Hwan in Tokyo said that the question of expanding ties endangering peace in the Far East, not of easing tensions and consolidating peace in this region, was discussed in Tokyo.

The Soviet official news agency Sept. 8 also said that Chon Du Hwan's visit to Tokyo further stepped up the moves to form a military strategic bloc of the United States, Japan and south Korea threatening peace and security in the Far East.

"Izvestia" Sept. 8 pointed out that one of the objectives of the farce staged in Tokyo around Chon Du Hwan's "visit" was to strengthen his position which is growing weak steadily thanks to the struggle of the south Korean people against the hateful hangman.

China

The Chinese *"People's Daily"* Sept. 7, *Xinhua* Sept. 6 and *Radio Beijing* Sept. 7 respectively reported that the Japan tour of Chon Du Hwan faced a strong opposition at home and abroad.

Hungary

The Hungarian paper *"Nepszabadsag"* Sept. 7 noted that the Chon Du Hwan's Japan trip showed again his intention to further hasten the formation of the three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

The paper said that Chon Du Hwan foresaken at home and abroad tried to improve his public image.

"Magyar Hirlap" Sept. 7 said in their talks Chon Du Hwan and Nakasone schemed to shift the responsibility for the tension created on the Korean Peninsula on to the DPRK.

Other Hungarian papers *"Nepszava"*, *"Magyar Nemzet"* and *"Daily News"* Sept. 7 published articles denouncing the Chon's trip to Japan.

Poland

"Dziennik Ludowy" August 29 issued a commentary of its editorial board against the Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan under the title "Hostile act."

"There is no doubt that traitor Chon Du Hwan's trip would aggrevate the situation on the Korean Peninsula," the paper said.

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is watching with deep apprehensions the closer tieup between Tokyo and Seoul which began with the south Korean visit of the Japanese prime minister last year.

"The Japan trip of the traitor Chon Du Hwan is one more criminal act against the DPRK," the Polish paper added.

Another paper *"Trybuna Ludu"* Sept. 6 said that Chon Du Hwan's Japan trip would signify a stage in executing the Far Eastern policy of Reagan.

"Rzeczpospolita" on the same day said that the Japan tour of the boss of the south Korean "regime" would only result in increasing the tensions in the Far East and endangering the situation in this region.

Cuba

"Granma" Sept. 4 reported the sturgle of the Japanese people against the Japan trip of Chon Du Hwan.

The same paper Sept. 7 referred to the struggle of south Korean students against the Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan and said his trip was aimed at framing up a triangular military alliance of the U.S., Japan and south Korea.

Yugoslavia

"Tanjug" Sept. 7 said the visit of Chon Du Hwan to Japan was chiefly aimed at rounding off the formation of Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular military alliance and has further heightened tension on the Korean Peninsula.

It also said that the moves of the Japanese government which is strengthening military ties with the south Korean junta by inviting them to Japan pose a threat to peace and security in the Korean Peninsula and Asia and, further, in the world.

The paper *"Borba"* Sept. 7 denounced the Japanese government for having taken unheard-of suppressive steps and created a terror-ridden atmosphere.

"A state of martial law" was waiting for Chon Du Hwan, it noted.

On the same day *Belgrade Television* and *Radio Belgrade* denounced Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan.

The DPR of Korea (1980–1982) Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (3)

(Continued from the No. 1,210 issue)

On October 10, 1945 the Communist Party was founded. On October 13 President Kim Il Sung delivered the speech *On the Building of New Korea and the National United Front*. Korea was a semi-feudal, colonial society which had long been subjected to foreign exploitation.

The slogan "Land to the tillers!" was put up. The agrarian reform was carried out, over 1,000 industrial establishments were nationalized, and in June 1946 the Labour Law proclaimed. The Law on the Equality of the Sexes was announced in July the same year. The groundwork for a new university was laid. In May 1946 President Kim Il Sung attended the ceremony to make the start of the Potong River improvement project and broke ground. In August 1946 the Workers' Party of Korea was formed through the merger of the Communist Party and the New Democratic Party.

The first national economic plans for 1947 and 1948 were fulfilled respectively. They were estimated to speed up the development of different sectors of the national economy, rebuild all the factories which were not yet restored, fit out newly-equipped factories, raise the efficiency of equipment and factories at work to the maximum, and eliminate colonial imbalance in all branches of the national economy to step up the building of an independent national economy. They also envisaged mass-producing daily necessities to meet the demands of the people.

On February 8, 1948, the KPRA was reorganized into the Korean People's Army, a regular army.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"As a result of the magnificent building up of democracy in the northern half of the Republic in the five years since liberation, the national economy has been rehabilitated and developed quickly, the people's material and cultural standards have improved noticeably, and national culture and art has advanced rapidly."

But a war broke out on June 25, 1950. President Kim Il Sung's proposal to promote democratic peaceful reunification of the country was turned down. The troops of the Syngman Rhee puppet clique crossed the demarcation line with the backing of the US detachments. The war forced a severe trial upon Korea and her people till July 27, 1953. Then President Kim Il Sung said:

"The human brain could not imagine more diabolical and horrible barbarities than those committed by the Hitlerite villains.

"But in Korea, the Yankees surpassed the Hitlerites by far."

An average of 18 bombs per square kilometre were dropped over the territory of the DPRK. Cities, towns, villages, small dwelling houses, factories, temples, schools, hospitals—all became the targets of attack and were reduced to ashes. Even vegetation seriously suffered from bombings.

One hundred years old trees which "resisted" the abominable trial are now carefully tended. They are shown to foreign visitors like exhibits of a nature museum.

In brief, all branches of industry, agriculture and handicraft, and cultural heritage were destroyed.

On July 28, 1953 President Kim Il Sung put up the slogan "Everything for the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy to strengthen the democratic base!" On July 28 a mass rally was held in Pyongyang to celebrate the victory in the war.

On July 29, President Kim Il Sung visited the Pyongyang Textile Mill and referred to US intervention:

"The American scoundrels allege that now Pyongyang is nothing but a heap of ashes and is quite uninhabitable and that the city will not rise again even in a hundred years. But we must show the merits of the Korean people in rehabilitation and construction, too, by restoring this mill in only two months and turning out fabrics."

A grand march for reconstruction was started in Korea.

Chapter 2

JOY OF THE PEOPLE CELEBRATING HIS BIRTHDAY

The celebrations marking the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung were held in a particularly grand style on the 15th of last April.

Throughout the country from the biggest city to the smallest hamlet preparations for the fete day were made amid the greatest interest in a joyful atmosphere from several days before. Festooned arches were set up across the main streets while streamers carrying the slogans heralding the event adorned the facades of dwelling houses and highrise buildings.

All is done to present Korea in splendour. Parents were dressed in their best and children had new clothes on.

In Pyongyang the Children's Union members and school boys and girls marched in groups, singing chorus and waving flags. Many heads of foreign states and friendly delegations arrived by special plane at the airport. Africans in their traditional garments stood out conspicuous.

On the evening of April 14 I was invited to a grand performance given by 5,000 artistes at the February 8 House of Culture. The theatre was packed with 6,000 Korean and foreign spectators in different garbs. They gave a stormy ovation to President Kim Il Sung. A music and dance epic consisting of seven acts was presented in his honour.

The artistic and historic performance staged that day was an exceptionally fine work. Through monumental scenes showing the grim history of modern Korea we could trace the path traversed by President Kim Il Sung from the "one thousand-*ri* journey for national liberation" to the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, national liberation and other priceless achievements made by him, and then the war of the 1950's, ruins, reconstruction and the "Chollima speed", bumper harvest, revived and prospering industry, restored peace, prosperous future, etc.

Performance was wonderful beyond imagination. Majestic scenes spread in succession without false note; classic dances accompanied by chorus are performed one after another, movie and slide projection is skilfully displayed alternately or simultaneously, and scenes of opera and operetta succeed or overlap each other.

Members of the chorus standing in rows on both sides of the stage sing hopeful songs to the whole world. Colourful set and lighting depict the abundant and beautiful landscape of Korea.

It was a quiet, refreshing April night. When I came out of the theatre, I only heard the mountains gleaming and iridescently in the reflective illuminations of buildings, which was occasionally drowned by the whirl of cars.

The fete continued the following day. It lasted three days. The life of the country seemed as if suspended for three days, but the past; the present and the future were merged into one and numerous historic events were intensively reflected.

On the evening of April 15 I saw another merrier spectacle of dance (and song on the square before the Grand People's Study House facing the Taedong River. Hundreds of people dressed in colorful national garbs in the rays of searchlights (Korean women look really charming and womanly) danced graceful national dance in several rings for hours on a revolving stage, while varicolored balloons and fireworks were ceaselessly sent up and cracked in the sky.

By dozens, by hundreds and by thousands, spectators — Koreans and foreigners — went down leaving the tiers and began dancing passionately and gracefully all at once moving backward and forward, just like Farandole and Sardana. Is the national dance complicated? In appearance only. For the rest, it suffices to follow the movement.

Yes, Pyongyang was swept by festivity and there was the same jubilation in localities. All the country was seething with rejoicing. But we did not visit localities.

On the morning of April 16 the fete took a new turn. The theatre was the Kim Il Sung Stadium, a historic place, at the foot of Moran Hill, near which rose the newly erected Arch of Triumph, all white.

From dawn servicemen in khaki uniform with all medals on their breasts were there aligned in close ranks, while girls with colorful ribbons on their heads were doing their last rehearsal. Public security workers in sky-blue uniform, among whom were quite a few girls, were regulating the influx of over 100,000 people who gathered to enter the grand stadium with roofed stands which was recently rebuilt modernly and extended.

The National Anthem resounded, which was followed by the acclamations and cheers of the masses. President Kim Il Sung sat at the platform table and beside him were his guests, heads of friendly states, who were surrounded in their turn by the heads of congratulatory delegations from different countries of the world. Foreign correspondents were also present. Among them was seen the crew of the French television FR3. Chiefs of youth organizations from towns and provinces and from abroad conveyed by turns to the President the message of loyalty, oaths of their fervent affection and adoration for him. A mass game started while a volley of fireworks was fired and varicolored gorgeous balloons sent up over Moran Hill. Tens of thousands of panels animated by invisible pupils signaled the beginning of the mass game with a dry slap. The kaleidoscopic background presented slogans devoted to glory to the President, the prosperity and reunification of the country and welcome to all foreign guests in different languages including English and French. Besides, it described in grand pictures the struggle for national liberation, the birth of Juche, the building of a powerful independent national economy, agriculture, education, national culture, as well as scenes of daily life heralding the future.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (April 4- May 9)

April 4

* A Korean film delegation headed by Kim Myong Ho, Deputy Director of the General Department of Film of the Ministry of Culture and Art to attend the opening function of a Korean film week to be held in Algeria on the occasion of the 72nd birthday of President Kim Il Sung.
* A delegation of the Korean Students Committee headed by its Chairman Kim Chang Ryong to attend the meetings of the International Union of Students scheduled in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.
* A Korean trade union delegation headed by Kim Yong Nam, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, to participate in the First Congress of the National Union of Angolan Workers and an International Trade Union Meeting for Peace to be held in Nicaragua.
* A delegation of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee headed by its vice-Chairman Li Jong Nam to visit Bulgaria.

April 7

* A trade bank delegation of the DPRK headed by its President Pang Gi Yong, for a visit to the Soviet Union, Austria, Switzerland and Finland.

April 11

* An education delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Sang Sol, vice-Chairman of the Education Commission, for a visit to Bulgaria.
* A Korean Youth Art Troup for a visit to the Soviet Union.

April 14

* A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Kim Jong Hwan, t:ditor-in-Chief of Pyongyang Sinmun, for a visit to Czechoslovakia.

April 17

* A delegation of the Foreign Languages Publishing House headed by its General Director Paek Nam Sun, for a visit to China.

April 18

* A delegation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee headed by its vice-Chairman Li Chang Son, for a visit to Cuba.

April 21

* A delegation of the Kunroja Publishing House headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Ko Song Il, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

April 24

* A delegation of the Korean Writers' Union headed by Chong Dok Chol, vice-Chairman of its Central Committee, for a visit to China.

April 28

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong Sun, Secretary of its Central Committee to attend celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru.
* A DPRK government educational delegation headed by Choe Tae Bok, Chairman of the Education Commission, for a visit to Bangladesh.

April 30

* A delegation of Changdok School headed by its Principal Kim Ui Gol, for a visit to China.

May 1

* A friendship visiting delegation of men of culture of the DPRK headed by Kim Jun Han, vice-Minister of Culture and Art, for a visit to China.

May 2

* A delegation of the DPRK headed by Minister of Labour Administration Yun So to attend the Third Meeting of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries to be held in Nicaragua.
* A delegation of Rodong Sinmun headed by its First Deputy Editor-in-Chief Choe Chil Nam to attend functions of the Soviet Day of the Press.
* A Korean public health delegation headed by Kim Yong Ik, vice-Minister of Public Health, to attend 37th General Assembly of the World Health Organization to be held in Geneva.
* A DPRK delegation headed by Han Jong Sop, Deputy General Director of the Korean Central News Agency, to participate in the Conference of Ministers of Information and Communications of the countries with Regional Redistribution Centers of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Egypt.

May 7

* A delegation of the Kunroja Publishing House headed by its Editor-in-Chief Kim Yong Hak, for a visit to China.

May 8

* A chemical industry delegation of the DPRK headed by Maeng Tae Ho, Minister of Chemical Industry, for a visit to China.

May 9

* A party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Li Yun Sam, Secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the WPK, for a visit to Syria.
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Si Hak, Director of a Department of the WPK Central Committee to attend a Business-Like Meeting of Department Directors in charge of Sports of the Central Committee of the Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist Countries to be held in the Soviet Union. (KCNA)

(To be continued)

First Visit to the DPRK of Japanese School Children

The Sumiyoshi (Osaka) Boys and Girls Chorus Troupe, one of the leading juvenile choruses in Japan, stayed in the DPRK for 3 weeks from July 31.

This tour visit of the Japanese children followed the visit of the Pyongyang Students and Children Art Troupe to Japan in May last year.

The chorus troupe, established 10 years ago, is very active in Japan and abroad, and has won various prestigious prizes.

The Sumiyoshi choir comprises 43 children from 12 to 16 years old.

The following interview was with 4 members of the chorus's.

Participants:
Miss Wakabayashi, 11th grader
Miss Toshin, 10th grader
Miss Ode, 9th grader
Mr. Hayashi, 7th Grader

– Interviewer

As the first Japanese children to ever visit the DPRK, you spent the summer vacation there. The DPRK and Japan have no diplomatic ties nor has any exchanges, though they are geographically near. So how did you figure the DPRK at first?

– Miss Wakabayashi

My knowledge of the DPRK is very limited, so simply I thought it was a socialist country with no diplomatic ties with our country.

But I came to have interest in it since I heard the lovely songs of the Pyongyang students when they called at our elementary school.

When I received the invitation, I wanted to know how they took vocal lessons.

– Mr. Hayashi

In school, teachers don't teach much about Korea, so I wanted to go to Korea which looked somewhat mysterious.

– Miss Toshin

My parents supported my idea, and a book said something nice about Korea, so I made up my mind to go there.

– Interviewer

Then you must have expected a lot of things. How did you feel when you set foot upon the soil of Korea for the first time?

– Miss Wakabayashi

A great many people came to the airport in Pyongyang to see us, where we were at a loss how to behave.

– Miss Ode

Children sang songs in honor of us with which the airport resounded. I was impressed and at the same time wondered what lessons they took.

– Miss Toshin

It was already dark when we arrived in Pyongyang, so we couldn't see its scenary well. But the following day, I couldn't repress my emotion and shouted "what a beautiful town it is!" Buildings lined in an orderly way, and were surrounded with rich green.

– Interviewer

Then your impression of the DPRK was very good from the beginning, wasn't it? Weren't you nervous on the stage?

– Miss Toshin

Yes, a little. We performed in Pyongyang and Wonsan, and it was the first time for us to perform before such a large audience, so I remember, we were flurried a bit.

But we were happy all the time because they listened us attentively and greeted our performance with applause.

– Mr. Hayashi

At the time of our last performance in Wonsan, all the audience stood up and chorused "The Song of Gen. Kim Il Sung" with us and we were deeply moved to cry.

– Miss Ode

Everybody, audience, responded to us heartily, so we sang their encores without any conductor even after our teacher, conductor, had left the stage.

– Miss Toshin

Many people bothered to come to the stage door and applaused us.

– Interviewer

Did you make many Korean friends?

– Miss Ode

At the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace or at a camp place, we had a good time with Korean friends. And in a amusement center, I got on a jet coaster with a Korean girl, and we soon became good friends. It is a really sweet memory for me.

– Mr. Hayashi

I shared a jet coaster with a girl who was about the same age as I. I made friends with her easily even though we couldn't speak any common language.

– Miss Wakabayashi

Wherever we went, we could communicate well with the Korean friends and even promised to correspond with them, though we didn't understand their language.

– Miss Toshin

They showed us drill halls for dancing, table tennis, where they seemed to devote themselves to the ones they chose for extracurricular activities.

– Miss Ode

I envied them for having such a great stage. It was big and wide.

– Miss Wakabayashi

A young boy played the accordion which was larger than he, and another one demonstrated rhythmic gymnastics. I was impressed because they were led to find their own talents from childhood and give them full rein.

– Miss Toshin

Let me say, the library (The Great People's Study House) is really wonderful. If I were born there, I would go there every day to study.

– Mr. Hayashi

I agree, it is located in a convenient place, and wide and clean.

– Interviewer

You visited many places and met many people. Do you tell me your impression of Korean children?

– Miss Toshin

They were very friendly. Traffic conductors as well as children responded when we waved in the car.

– Miss Wakabayashi

They seemed to be both very vigorous and good-mannered. They seemed to be living hopeful lives.

Impression on the DPRK

–Mr. Hayashi

What impressed me especially is their concern with art which is regarded as a most important thing.

– Miss Ode

After visiting the Students and Children's Palace and talking to them there, I learned that children are above all things.

– Mr. Hayashi

Yes, indeed. And they, the Korean people, were very kind to me when I was sick with cold at Mt. Kumgang.

– Miss Toshin

People looked very optimistic.

– Miss Wakabayashi

I was glad to meet such kind people. The DPRK, I felt, has a bright future to judge by people on the street.

– Miss Ode

There is a forest-like park in the city.

– Miss Toshin

It is a pity that we had to go via Peking, unable to go direct to Pyongyang. I wish we could go direct there next time.

– Miss Wakabayashi

We have a lot to learn from them on vocalization and others. though we are apt to refer to Italy or Germany on singing. As a matter of common knowledge, we are very ignorant of Korea. We have to deepen our friendship and learn from each other.

– Interviewer

I hope you, new generation, will make more visits and contribute much to Korea-Japan friendship.

Sumiyoshi Boys and Girls Chorus Troupe was warmly greeted by applause of the Korean people.

New York Times on Racial Discrimination in Japan

Editor's Note: Here is a gist of an article which appeared in the Sep. 3, 1984 issue of The International Herald Tribune. In this article, the New York Times Tokyo correspondent described the status of Korean residents in Japan as frequent victims of discrimination:

On a street corner in Hiroshima there is a stone monument that serves as a memorial to 20,000 Koreans killed in the 1945 atomic bomb attack.

Nearby is the Hiroshima Peace Park, with its elaborate memorial dedicated to the Japanese who died in the blast. Korean-heritage groups have tried to have their monument moved into the park but officials say there is not enough room. The Koreans call that another example of discrimination.

During World War II thousands of Koreans, whose country was then under Japanese rule were forced to go to Japan to help make up for labor shortages.

When the war ended there were 2.5 million of them in Japan, most of whom soon returned home. Those who stayed became trapped in a legal quagmire. Under colonial rule they had technically been Japanese subjects. But the treaty ending the war stripped Japan of its colonies and the Koreans who remained behind – most in Osaka, Tokyo and Kobe – lost their Japanese citizenship.

Later, their homeland was divided by its own war and many of them were unwilling, or unable, to return.

There are now 670,000 Koreans in Japan. But they are still outsiders and are frequent victims of discrimination in housing, jobs and social welfare programs.

They object strongly to the fact that even if they were born in Japan they must apply for citizenship. Otherwise they are required to register as aliens and be fingerprinted every five years.

Most of their problems have largely been ignored. They recently received some modest attention because of the impending visit of Chun Doo Hwan of south Korea. Chun, who is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo on Sep. 3, has said he hopes for a "good-faith" Japanese effort to improve living conditions for Koreans but Korean residents do not expect much change.

The Koreans in Japan are as divided as the Korean peninsula itself. Some support the Chun "regime" in Seoul and others are loyal to the north Korean leaders in Pyongyang. The two communities shun each other.

Nevertheless, they share the same social problems and together form the largest group of resident aliens in Japan, a nation of 120 million people.

Ha Jung Nam, a technical-school graduate from Osaka, said, "Generally speaking, being a Korean means daily tension and irritations."

Some young Koreans say they take it for granted that, with few exceptions, major Japanese corporations will not hire them and that if they do, chances for advancement are slim. Most wind up working for other Koreans, often in restaurants, bars and pinball parlors. According to some estimates, the average Korean earns 30 percent less than Japanese in comparable jobs.

Yun Chung Il, 25, an engineering graduate of Okayama University in central Japan, said he looked for work in Japanese companies but finally settled for a Korean-owned concern in Tokyo. "The pay is lower but I feel safer and more reassured there," he said.

Mr. Yun also chose to retain his Korean name. Others in his situation have tried to use Japanese names, but even that does not always work.

Pak Chong Sok, using the Japanese name Shoji Arai, was hired by the Hitachi Ltd. but was dismissed after it was discovered that he was Korean. After several years, Mr. Pak finally won a court judgment against Hitachi on charges of discrimination.

Many Koreans say they are constant targets of insults and slurs. One 12-year-old in Kamifukuoka, north of Tokyo, reportedly committed suicide because of the teasing from his schoolmates.

Youngsters, in particular, are confused about why they are singled out. They are second- and third-generation residents, Japanese in nearly all respects except for their parents' alien registration cards.

Frequently, the North-South division of Korea decides where the Koreans work or where their children attend school.

There is a pro-south group called the Korean Residents Union in Japan, or Mindan.

On the other side, affiliated with North Korea, is the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, or Chongryun.

A Chongryun spokesman said the group received $6.2 million in aid from north Korea last year, mostly to help support a network of schools, trading companies and credit associations and a news service.

Both groups emphasize Korean culture. Chongryun, for example, requires that Korean be spoken in its classrooms and that female students wear traditional Korean dresses. They are not interested in becoming Japanese, they say, only in ending discrimination.

Some of the Koreans, growing up with only a limited knowledge of their own language and history, choose to acquire Japanese citizenship. Others say they want to cling to their identities and hope for the discrimination to end.

Over 2,000 S. Korean Workers, Students Fight for Labor Rights

More than 2,000 south Korean workers and students jammed on Sep. 19 in downtown Seoul and fought one and a half-hour pitched battle with riot police. At least 30 students and workers were injured and 170 taken to the custody.

More than 2,000 clothing workers, students and citizens rose in an anti-"government" demonstration in Seoul at noon on September 19.

According to foreign press reports, the undaunted solidarity struggle of the people from all walks of life which shook the city of Seoul was waged with a large number of students and citizens responding to an appeal of the clothing workers of the Pyonghwa market.

At noon workers, students and citizens gathered before the East Gate in Seoul to hold a meeting for defence of right to existence and democratic rights.

The participants in the meeting denounced the crimes of the Chon Du Hwan junta in forcibly dissolving an independent trade union organization of the clothing workers of the Pyonghwa Market four years ago and strongly demanded the guarantee of the three rights of labour

The junta encircled the meeting place by a thick wall with the mobilisation of the riot police and demanded them to immediately break up.

But the attendants answered them with an allout protest demonstration, not yielding to it.

The infuriated demonstrators showered stones on the riot police, shouting "Allow free trade union", "Abolish fascist labour laws" and "Chon Du Hwan, step down" and smashed the windows of two police booths.

The workers who participated in the demonstration said that, they were forced to work for long 14 hours a day like a beast of burden and heaped hatred and curses on the anti-popular system under which "the rich gets richer and the poor poorer."

The market is the place where Chon Tae Il, a young worker, threw the deceptive "labor standard law" into fire and died in self-immolation in protest against the anti-popular system in November 1970.

Northern Relief Goods

(Continued from page 1)

The statement said: "Out of the desire to help stabilise the life of the south Korean flood-victims, our side will quickly transport the relief goods to Inchon, Pukpyong and Panmunjom as demanded by the south Korean side, though it would not guarantee speed and give some inconveniences and will separately inform the south Korean side of practical matters concerning this."

On Sept. 18, north and south Korean working-level Red Cross delegates met at Panmunjom to discuss the question of delivering relief goods to the south Korean flood victims. **(see the full text of the north and south proposals on page 4)**

Han Ung Sik, vice-Chairman of the DPRK Red Cross said at the contact:

"Of course our relief goods are not enough to fully stabilize the life of south Korean flood victims. But, in view of the number of flood victims finally made public by south Korean authorities, our relief goods will provide each family, taking the number of its mouths as five, with nearly 250 kilograms of rice and 17 meters of fabrics. Cement will be enough to build nearly 30,000 dwelling houses and medicines be effectively used in preventing and treating various diseases which may break out in the flood-hit areas generally."

The two Red Cross societies agreed that the DPRK relief goods would be shipped to Inchon on the west coast and Pukpyong on the east.

But, the south Koreans refused the DPRK proposal to transport to Seoul.

The DPRK Red Cross called for combining sea transport with truck transport to Seoul in order to guarantee a speedy of delivery of the relief supplies at the contact.

However, in its Sep. 19 statement, the DPRK Red Cross said that it would agree to transport relief materials to Inchon, Pukpyong and Panmunjom as demanded by the south Korea Red Cross.

The DPRK Red Cross offered on Sep. 10 to provide 50,000 Sok of rice, 500,000 meters of textiles, 100,000 tons of cement, medicine, clothes and other flood relief materials to south Korean victims of worst rainstorms on the first week of Sep. which left 200,000 homeless and killed nearly 190 with property damage estimated at $6.5 million.

A leading south Korean daily wrote that the disaster could be prevented.

The failure of the Seoul authorities to take preventive measures and properly relieve the disaster area provoked a violent reaction from the flood victims, according to the Korea Times, published in Seoul.

It said that over 2,000 flood victims in Mangwon-dong, western Seoul rallied at the Mapo Ward Office on Sep. 3 afternoon, demanding early rehabilitation and compensation.

Of them, some 20 broke windows and office equipment, demanding a meeting with the chief of the ward office.

The protesting people, the Seoul daily said, argued that they would not have suffered the severe damage caused by a "faulty" system at the sewage pumping station in Mangwon-dong, if the ward office had been faithful to their duty in the interest of the people.

It added that the demonstration caused a heavy traffic jam for more than five hours on roads near the office and about 300 flood sufferes gathered before the ward office on the morning of Sep. 4 to press for their demands.

Flood victims of Sinjong-dong, Kangso-gu, Seoul, takes meal at a movie house, where they are taking shelters.

(Photo reprinted from the September 2 issue of the Korea Times)

Shultz, Weinberger Allegedly Involved in Bechtel over S. Korean N-Reactor (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The men who run the San Francisco-based Bechtel Group of Companies have enjoyed close ties with every U.S. chief of state since Eisenhower, but when Reagan moved into the White House, Bechtel's influence reached unprecedented heights. Never before has a corporation been so visibly linked to the presidency.

Bechtel contributed heavily to Reagan's 1980 campaign. The Bechtel political action committee gave $61,900 to help ensure a Republican victory, and Peter Flanigan, President Nixon's "Mr. Fixit" and a managing director of the Bechtel-owned banking firm of Dillon, Read and Company, played a key fundraising role. Flanigan headed up Americans for an Effective Presidency, a committee of former Nixon associates and high-powered corporate executives that raised $1.27 million to help defray Reagan's advertising expenses.

In the spring of 1980, George Shultz, then president of Bechtel, and Caspar Weinberger, the firm's vice president and general counsel, endorsed Reagan and quickly emerged as two of the chief architects of his campaign. They were joined by a number of Bechtel allies, notably Citicorp chairman Walter Wriston, who was later appointed to the Bechtel board of counselors; Standard Oil of California chairman Harold Haynes, who resigned from Socal after the election to work for Bechtel; Wall Street lawyer William Casey, a longtime Bechtel friend; and Robert Quenon, president of Peabody Coal, a company in which Bechtel owns significant equity.

After Reagan's election, the Bechtel-lians packed their bags and headed for Washington. Weinberger, of course, was named Secretary of Defense. W. Kenneth Davis, a Bechtel vice president, was appointed to the number two position in the Department of Energy (DOE) and was charged with implementing policies that Socal's Haynes and Peabody Coal's Quenon had helped draw up while serving on the Reagan campaign's energy advisory committee. Casey, who had represented Bechtel customers like Indonesian oil giant Pertamina when he was a partner in the law firm of Rogers and Wells, became director of the Central Intelligence Agency, a job held by other Bechtellians in the past.

President Reagan also recruited Philip Habib to act as his personal emissary to the Middle East, a sensitive mission that was jeopardized when The Washington Post revealed that Habib was concurrently working as a Bechtel consultant. And in May 1982, at the behest of then-Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Reagan sent George Shultz on a globetrotting mission to France, West Germany, Japan, Canada and Great Britain to discuss U.S. sanctions against the Soviet natural gas pipeline. At the time, Shultz was still president of Bechtel, which itself would soon try to build a coal slurry pipeline in the Soviet Union.

(To be continued)

Public Reaction

(Continued from page 1)

have their products included in the relief materials bound for the south Korean flood-sufferers.

According to an initial tally, telephone calls, letters, and telegrams, which had reached it by September 17 include those from:

1) The Pyongyang Textile Combine
2) The Kaesong Textile Mill
3) The Kusong Textile Mill
4) The Sunchon Cement Factory
5) The February 8 Cement Factory
6) The Sunghori Cement Factory
7) Pyongyang and Ranam Pharmaceutical plants
8) Other industrial establishments in different areas and the Chili Cooperative Farm in Sukchon county, South Pyongan Province.
9) The Sinam Cooperative Farm in Ryongchon county, North Pyongan Province.
10) The Samjigang Cooperative Farm in Chaeryong county, South Hwanghae Province and other cooperative farms

Kim Ok Su, a workshop leader of the Pyongyang Children's Knitted Goods Mill, said: "We will be happiest if our relief goods are correctly delivered to the south Korean flood victims without delay."

Kim Gil Gun, a workshop leader of the Taedonggang Construction Office, said: "The rain storm hit both north and south. But the northern half of our Republic suffered no damages thanks to the complete irrigation and successful afforestation. How happy it would be if the south is also immune from flood damage! Our fellow countrymen of the same blood in one and the same land are suffering from disasters. How can we remain a passive onlooker? We are filled with the determination to undertake the Han river embankment project with our own equipment and materials if necessary."

Sin Do Gyun, director of the Pyongyang Pharmaceutical Factory, said: "From olden times it has been a traditional beautiful custom of our people to help and relieve neighbours in time of misfortune. All of us deem it a duty and moral obligation to uphold this tradition of the nation. All the employees of my factory are eager to help the flood victims of south Korea. They are waiting for the emotional-moment when efficient medicines they produced will be delivered to the south Korean flood sufferers."

Reports from Pyongyang show that a nationwide campaign is foot in the DPRK to contribute to the relief of the south Korean flood victims, a demonstration of the deep-set reunification sentiments.

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